

2461. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of Hon. Robert L. Bruce, mayor, city of New Martinsville, W. Va., opposing the construction of Lake Erie to Ohio River Canal; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2462. By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Joint resolution of the New Jersey State Legislature, approved March 28, 1939, memorializing the Congress of the United States to refuse enactment of legislation which would becloud the sovereign rights of the State of New Jersey in its submerged lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

2463. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Alida A. Patts, of San Francisco, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Works Progress Administration deficiency appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2464. Also, petition of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, by William P. Robinson, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to military affairs and House bills 3317 and 3318; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1939

The Senate met at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. ZēBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, forasmuch as without Thee we are not able to please Thee, mercifully grant that Thy holy spirit may now guide and direct our thoughts; and may the words of our mouths and the meditation of our hearts in this sacred, holy service be acceptable unto Thee, O Lord, our strength and our redeemer. Amen.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR LEWIS

The casket containing the body of the deceased Senator had been previously brought into the Senate Chamber and placed in the area in front of the desk, surrounded by many floral tributes.

The committee appointed by the Vice President, on the part of the Senate, to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator, consisting of Senators LUCAS, BARKLEY, McNARY, BORAH, ASHURST, PITTMAN, KING, CAPPER, GEORGE, WAGNER, VANDENBERG, BAILEY, AUSTIN, CLARK of Missouri, GERRY, and MINTON were seated to the right of the Vice President.

The committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator, consisting of Messrs. SABATH, McANDREWS, PARSONS, BEAM, KELLER, KELLY, SCHUTZ, ALLEN of Illinois, DIRKSEN, KOCIALKOWSKI, SCHAEFER of Illinois, ARENDS, CHURCH, McKEOUGH, MITCHELL, REED of Illinois, ARNOLD, FRIES, MASON, BARNES, CHIPERFIELD, JOHNSON of Illinois, MACIEJEWSKI, MARTIN of Illinois, SMITH of Illinois, WHEAT, and Miss SUMNER of Illinois, entered the Chamber and were seated to the left of the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The invited guests of the Senate will be escorted to the places assigned them.

The Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the Clerk and by the Speaker, entered the Senate Chamber. The Speaker was escorted to a seat on the left of the Vice President, and Members of the House were given the seats provided for them.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Chamber and were seated to the left of the Vice President's desk.

Members of the Supreme Court of the United States, accompanied by the Marshal and the deputy clerk, entered the Chamber and were seated in the area to the left of the Vice President's desk.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard entered the Chamber and were seated in the area to the left of the Vice President's desk.

Mrs. Lewis and relatives and friends of the deceased Senator entered the Chamber and were seated in the area below and to the left of the Vice President's desk.

Rev. ZēBarney T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, took their places at the Secretary's desk.

The President of the United States, accompanied by his military and naval aides, and the members of his Cabinet, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, entered the Chamber and were seated in the area in front and to the right of the Vice President's desk.

Mr. Arthur O'Brien, representative of Hon. Henry Horner, Governor of the State of Illinois, and five Members of the Senate and six Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator, were seated in the west reserved gallery.

Miss Helen Howison, of the city of Washington, sang Lead, Kindly Light.

Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,

Lead Thou me on!

The night is dark, and I am far from home—

Lead Thou me on!

Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see

The distant scene—one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou

Shouldst lead me on.

I loved to choose and see my path; but now

Lead Thou me on!

I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,

Pride ruled my will; remember not past years.

So long Thy power hath blessed me, sure it still

Will lead me on,

O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till

The night is gone;

And with the morn those angel faces smile

Which I have loved long since, and lost a while.

The Chaplain of the Senate recited from the Episcopal burial office as follows:

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though this body be destroyed, yet shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

Lord, let me know mine end and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live.

Behold, Thou hast made my days as it were a span long, and mine age is even as nothing in respect of Thee; and verily every man living is altogether vanity.

For man walketh in a vain shadow and disquieteth himself in vain; he heapeth up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them.

And now, Lord, what is my hope? Truly my hope is even in Thee.

Deliver me from all mine offences, and make me not a rebuke unto the foolish.

When Thou with rebukes dost chasten man for sin, Thou makest his beauty to consume away, like as it were a moth fretting a garment; every man therefore is but vanity.

Hear my prayer, O Lord, and with Thine ears consider my calling; hold not Thy peace at my tears; for I am a stranger with Thee and a sojourner, as all my fathers were.

Oh, spare me a little, that I may recover my strength before I go hence and be no more seen.

Lord, Thou hast been our refuge: from one generation to another.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made: Thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.

Thou turnest man to destruction: again Thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men.

For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday: seeing that is past as a watch in the night.

As soon as Thou scatterest them, they are even as a sleep: and fade away suddenly like the grass.

In the morning it is green, and groweth up: but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered.

For we consume away in Thy displeasure: and are afraid at Thy wrathful indignation.

Thou hast set our misdeeds before Thee: and our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance.

For when Thou art angry all our days are gone: we bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told.

The days of our age are three score years and ten; and though men be so strong, that they come to four score years; yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone.

O teach us to number our days: that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

(St. John 14: 1)

Jesus said,

Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also. And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. Thomas saith unto Him, Lord, we know not whither Thou goest; and how can we know the way? Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me.

(Romans 8: 14)

As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit himself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God; and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together. For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose. What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things? Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us. Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Here endeth the lesson.

O love that wilt not let me go,
I rest my weary soul in Thee;
I give Thee back the life I owe,
That in Thine ocean depths its flow
May richer, fuller be.

O Light that followest all my way,
I yield my flickering torch to Thee;
My heart restores its borrowed ray,
That in Thy sunshine's blaze its day
May brighter, fairer be.

O Joy that seekest me through pain,
I cannot close my heart to Thee;
I trace the rainbow through the rain,
And feel the promise is not vain
That morn shall tearless be.

O cross that liftest up my head,
I dare not ask to fly from thee,
I lay in dust life's glory dead,
And from the ground there blossoms red
Life that shall endless be.

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I am nearer home today
Than I've ever been before.

Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea.

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross!
Nearer gaining the crown!

But lying darkly between,
Winding adown through the night,
Is the silent, unknown stream,
That leads at last to the light.

Father, be near when my feet
Are slipping o'er the brink
For it may be I am nearer home—
Nearer now than I think.

Amen.

Let us pray.

O merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy holy words that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with Thy loving, tender pity upon the sorrows of these dear ones, and especially of her for whom our prayers are offered unto Thy tender, loving mercy. O may she ever know that, though she pass through the waters, Thou wilt be with her; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow her; though she walk through the fire, she shall not be burned; neither shall the flames kindle upon her. For Thou art the Lord her God, the holy one of Israel, her Saviour.

Deal tenderly with her, gracious Father; have her in Thy holy keeping; and may she go from strength to strength under the benediction of that peace which the world can neither give nor take away, that peace which passeth understanding. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Lord, Jesus Christ, who by Thy death didst take away the sting of death, grant unto us Thy servants so to follow in faith where Thou hast led the way that we may at length fall asleep peacefully in Thee and awake after Thy likeness through Thy mercy, who liveth with the Father and the Holy Spirit, one God, world without end. Amen.

O Almighty God, who hast knit together Thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of Thy Son, Christ our Lord, grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys which Thou hast prepared for those who unfeignedly love Thee. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity, we give Thee hearty thanks for the noble and gracious example of our beloved friend, Thy servant, who hath but yesterday fallen on sleep. Grant that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy holy name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss in Thy eternal and everlasting glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, in whose embrace all creatures live in whatsoever world or condition they be,

we beseech Thee for him, Thy blessed child, whose name and dwelling place and every need Thou only knowest. Lord, vouchsafe him light and rest, peace and refreshment, joy and consolation in paradise, in the companionship of saints and loved ones, in the presence of Christ, in the ample folds of Thy great love. Grant that his life, so wonderful here, so full of love and tenderness, may yet unfold itself in Thy sight and find sweet employment in the spacious fields of eternity.

If in aught we can minister to his peace, be pleased of Thy love to let this be; and so keep us from every act which may deprive us of the sight of him as soon as our trial time is over or mar the fullness of our joy when the end of the day hath come.

Pardon, O gracious Lord and Father, whatever is amiss in this our prayer, and let Thy will be done, for our will is blind and erring, but Thine is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think; and we only ask in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

And now, Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life until the shadows lengthen and the evening comes and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over and our work is done. Then in Thy mercy grant us a safe lodging, holy rest, and peace at the last. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Miss Helen Howison sang the following three verses from the hymn Abide With Me:

Abide with me! Fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens: Lord, with me abide!
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me!

I need Thy presence every passing hour;
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power?
Who, like Thyself, my guide and stay can be?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me!

Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies:
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee:
In life and death, O Lord, abide with me!

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives pronounced the benediction, as follows:

And now unto Him who is able to keep you from falling, and present you before His glory with great power: Unto the only wise God our Saviour be glory and majesty, dominion and might.

Now may grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost abide with you and keep you always. Amen.

At 3 o'clock p. m., the funeral ceremonies having been concluded, Mrs. Lewis and relatives and friends of the deceased Senator, the committee of arrangements of the two Houses, and the invited guests retired from the Chamber.

Following the adjournment of the Senate, the body of the deceased Senator, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis, relatives, and friends, the Chaplain of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms and Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and the committee on arrangements of the two Houses, was conveyed to Abbey Mausoleum, Arlington, Va.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the order previously made by the Senate, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator from Illinois, the Senate now stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1939

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thou art the life and the light of the world; we beseech Thee to have compassion upon us; forgive our sins of indifference and our barren promises. Set our hearts to seek Thy will and obey Thy commandments, blessing us with great gentleness and with wise understanding. We praise Thee for the assurance of Thy presence: "Emmanuel"—God

with us. Oh, may He be enthroned in every walk of life. Bring forth the immovable giants of righteousness and justice, the prophets of the new morning that their advancing light may irradiate this sick world. Lead us, blessed Lord, to the realization that nothing is foreign to God which is essential to man—the cup of water, food for hunger-bitten lips, and clothing for the chilled and worn bodies. Inspire us with the sweep of the Master's horizon that we may lay hold of the life that is life indeed. In the blessed name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution making a further additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority to have printed additional copies of the hearings held before said committee; and

S. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 56, current session, entitled "Report of the Joint Committee of Congress Appointed to Investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority."

EUTHANASIA

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the morning newspapers it is stated that euthanasia, or mercy killing, has been suggested as a solution of the relief question for our good, aged citizens who are not self-supporting. This suggestion was made yesterday here in Washington City by Maj. Edward L. Dyer, of the United States Army, retired. Major Dyer, according to the records, has been on the Government pay roll practically all of his adult life. Most of these old people, of course, have never been on the Government pay roll. They have worked and paid the taxes which made possible Major Dyer's income. They have really built the country, although they do not now own any of it.

INHUMAN PROPOSAL

I do not share the views of Major Dyer. I consider the suggestion one of the most inhuman, unmerciful, and un-Christian proposals that has ever been advanced in connection with a social or economic problem.

The old people do not receive as much as \$25 a month each from the Federal Government either directly or indirectly. Many people who are also on the inactive list receive 10 times that much each. This cruel suggestion does not come with good grace from a man like Major Dyer, who is receiving \$243.75 a month retirement pay from the Federal Government. If we are going to look at such matters solely from the standpoint of money and finance, which I am opposed to, and if we are going to save the most money for the most people, we could well consider starting on the retired majors first. [Applause.]

THE SPEAKER'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the minority membership of the House, and I think also in this instance I could speak for the majority, I extend to you our felicitations on your birthday. We all recognize in you, Mr. Speaker, a man of eminent fairness, one of the highest integrity. You are performing a splendid service in a way

which has won the admiration and respect of the entire House. May I express the sincere wish of every Member of the House the happiest returns of the day. May you live long, be always happy, and gather the fullest measure of prosperity. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Mr. Minority Leader and Members of the House of Representatives, I am of course profoundly grateful to my friend the distinguished minority leader of the House for his very kindly and cordial sentiments upon this my natal day. I shall not undertake to elaborate unduly my appreciation of those generous remarks. The position of Speaker of the House, while generally regarded to be one of high responsibility and honor, nevertheless is filled with a number of exacting conflicts which one encounters in the performance of that trust. I am pleased to express my high appreciation to my Democratic and Republican colleagues and those of independent political faith in the House for their uniform kindness and consideration, and particularly for the generous forbearance they have exhibited toward me in the discharge of the exacting duties of this office. My one great desire in undertaking to discharge the functions of this trust has been primarily within my intellectual limitations to uphold the high and honorable traditions of the great men who have been my predecessors in this office, and in addition to that I have made a very earnest effort to be fair, impartial, and just in all of my decisions and recognitions. I feel it would be very unworthy of any Speaker of the House of Representatives to be punitive toward any Member or to be unduly partial to any Member of this great body. I thank my friend from Massachusetts and all Members of the House for this renewed mark of their cordial good wishes. [Applause.]

IMPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I have here a copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania stating their general opinion in regard to the importation of farm products and the effect of that importation on the farmer. This resolution speaks for itself, and I ask unanimous consent to insert it in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Resolution 27

The American farmer, upon whose prosperity depends the prosperity of the Nation, is being deprived of his opportunity to earn a living by means of not being able to compete with the cheap imports from other countries.

Crops can be grown and cattle raised abroad at much lower cost than can be done here, where the standard of living to which the American farmer is accustomed demands a larger compensation for labor.

The importation of cheaply grown grains, foodstuffs, cattle, and meat products from abroad has done much to deny to our farmers the prosperity their efforts deserve: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that action should be taken by the Federal Government to prevent the importation of such grains and foodstuffs, cattle, and meat products, the sale of which in the American markets contributes so largely to the economic plight of the American farmer either by the imposition of a high tariff on such importation or the closing of our ports of entry to such articles; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the chief clerk of this house to the officers of the Congress of the United States and to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives in that Congress from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to insert therein an editorial by Hon. Luther B. Johnson, of Randolph, Vt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the subject of compulsory pay deductions and include therein a letter from James B. Yancey, of North Little Rock, Ark.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD at this point and to include therein a very short but intelligent letter on the subject of reciprocal-trade agreements as affecting importations of woollens.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, April 10, 1939.

HON. WALTER G. ANDREWS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: This is probably the most urgent appeal that I could possibly make to our governmental representatives in Washington. This, in my opinion, involves the entire future welfare of American industry.

You know, of course, a good deal about the reciprocal-trade treaty, but do you know about the great havoc which it is creating in some industries? The woolen and worsted manufacturing business is on the road to ruin. Throughout the past decade our industry has struggled desperately in the attempt of continuing to exist. Our efforts now appear to be futile, for the climax was capped when the Department of State, through the reciprocal-trade treaty, reduced further the duties on imported woollens. To put this to you bluntly, the Secretary of State has sold our industry out. I say this for the following reason:

Please do not think that the Department of State was not informed by our industry as to our status. Please do not think that we didn't lay before the Department every essential fact which showed that our industry needs protection and not reduction in tariffs. Please do not think that we failed to struggle to maintain our existence—we did. We laid every conceivable fact before the Department of State, but were these facts regarded? No. Was our industry given any consideration at all? No. In spite of our pleas the Department of State went right ahead. We were simply sold out.

Duties on some woollens have been reduced as much as 41½ percent. Think of it. Think of this in the face of the lower labor costs existing in foreign countries. Do you believe that American woolen manufacturers can compete with manufacturers in Great Britain when British labor costs are three times lower than ours? Do you think that we can compete with labor costs of Italy that are approximately six times lower than ours? Do you believe that we can compete with Japanese manufacturers whose costs run as much as 23 times lower than ours? Do you think anybody could or would believe so?

The answer is obvious. The figures for the first month since the tariff reduction became effective on January 1 show an increased importation of approximately 200 percent in the value of wool goods and approximately 100 percent in the value of worsteds imported. These figures are compared with the same month in the previous year.

Do you believe that putting the American woolen and worsted manufacturers out of business will be of benefit to this Nation? I don't. Thousands of employees in the woolen industry are consumers of every other commodity, and they simply will have no purchasing power if they have no employment.

I need not go further in describing the horrors of this outrageous action of our Department of State. The answer is too obvious, but the point is this: The treaty is effective. It is to run for 3 years. I feel confident that long before the 3-year period terminates there will be no woolen manufacturing industry left in this country.

Can you and will you do something about this? Will you convey to the Department of State your objections? Will you help in some manner to have the Department of State get us out of this horrible dilemma?

In New York State alone there are more than 7,000 employed by woolen mills; that is, manufacturers of cloth, blankets, yarn, and other wool goods. There is a huge amount of capital invested in the woolen industry in New York State. There are approximately 50 manufacturing concerns with plants and factories in New York State. Their investments will be lost, their capital will disappear, and employment for employees will soon become nonexistent.

The only manner in which our industry could survive under the existing regulations would be to lower the wages we pay to conform to the low foreign wages, and this in turn would mean lowering the standard of living of American workers to the level of foreign workers, and surely no one could possibly want such a thing to occur. The only remedy, therefore, is to have the terms of the agreement which affect duties on woollens and worsteds revoked.

This is a serious matter. It is deserving of your closest investigation, and it is deserving of your help. In my opinion, it is your duty to help avoid the destruction of our industry. You owe it to your constituents; you owe it to all the people of New York State and to all the people of this Nation.

I sincerely trust that you will protest to the Secretary of State, and I sincerely hope that you will endeavor to have Congress immediately do something to curtail the power that has been placed in the hands of the Department of State which enables the Department to arbitrarily destroy American manufacturing industry in such a manner.

Very respectfully yours,

SYLVAN STROOCK,
President, S. Stroock & Co., Inc.

REGENT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title XX, section 43, United States Code, the Chair appoints as regent of the Smithsonian Institution the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. COLE] to fill the unexpired term of the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Goldsborough.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5324) to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5324, with Mr. RANKIN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose yesterday there was an amendment pending offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WOOD].

The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, may we have the amendment read again?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There being no objection, the Clerk again reported the amendment offered by Mr. WOOD.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to prohibit furthering the policy that has been pursued in some instances by the Federal Housing Administration of promulgating plans of housing as represented by what is known as the Fort Wayne plan.

The city of Fort Wayne set up a municipal housing authority which had for its purpose the housing of relievers. The plan provided that the city was authorized to borrow vacant land from landowners in the city of Fort Wayne for a period of 10 years, I believe, the stipulation being that if the owner of the vacant land would accord the city the use of that land for 10 years, or a certain period, that land would be tax-exempt. The authority was established in Fort Wayne and they constructed some \$60,000 or \$70,000 worth of these small houses, prefabricated houses, constructed for the use of relief workers and relievers. These houses are, of course, of shoddy design. They are not designed to be of any great durability. They are not constructed as we would want houses constructed that would bring about the necessary slum clearance. But these fabricated houses consist of three rooms. One is constructed for a cooking and living room and laundry purposes, and so forth, and two small bedrooms. Under the plan, after 10 years, if the landowner wants his land back, then the city will move these houses somewhere else, and the owner will have the land and, of course, along with it the unearned increment for 10 years. These lots are tax-exempt.

In the first place, this plan not only tends to further impoverish the finances of the city, through failure to collect taxes on this property, but it puts the relief workers in a class by themselves. It deprives the children of those relief workers who are living in these prefabricated houses of the opportunities afforded children of other people. It seemed as though it would deprive the relief workers and their children of incentive and of their pride. It sets them off in a segregated class, to be pointed at by parents and children of other families, "There is where the relievers live. They live in those little shoddy prefabricated houses." It is not good for the morale of the relief workers or their children. It is unfair that because a wage earner should happen to be unfortunate enough to have to apply for relief work he will be segregated from the rest of the people, to be an object to be pointed at by the parents and children of other families as a relief worker. They live in those houses. It is bad policy. It does not encourage real Americanism and patriotism and it is bad in every aspect.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. I am a little confused about the gentleman's amendment. I think it should be B-1 rather than C-1.

Mr. WOOD. No. That applies to section 207.

I hope the Committee will adopt this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

My distinguished colleague from Missouri [Mr. WOOD] is always to be commended for his energy and zeal in behalf of the working people of this country. He is one of the outstanding labor leaders in America. He is always mindful and watchful of the welfare of the laboring people. In that I share his viewpoint, I think the gentleman is under a misapprehension as to the operation, in some respects at least, of F. H. A. in connection with public housing authorities that have been created for the purpose of furnishing low rentals to the low-income group. In the first place, this Fort Wayne project about which the gentleman is speaking involves only \$45,000. There have been 50 of those little houses constructed over there, at a cost of \$900 each, and they rent for \$10 a month. So far as the title to the land upon which they are located is concerned, the law itself requires the mortgage to be a first-lien real-estate mortgage. The owner of the lot can only get it back after he pays off the existing mortgage against it and, of course, when that is done neither the F. H. A. nor anyone else can lose anything in the enterprise. It is not confined to relief workers alone. Anyone who is not living in anything like decent or comfortable quarters has an opportunity to rent one of these little houses.

If a project such as this will furnish decent, comfortable, and safe housing to the lowest-income group of our people, it is in my opinion one of the most valuable activities that has yet been undertaken. We authorized the United States Housing Authority last year to expend \$800,000,000, and I understand they are coming back for \$800,000,000 this year. Much as their activity has been heralded to the country, the Authority is not doing the job, even though the entire expense is being borne by the Government, subsidized by public credit and public money. Suppose there should happen to be some loss in connection with one of these little projects as compared with the other—and I may say in passing there is no indication that there will be any loss, because those that have been constructed and are in operation are now 100-percent occupied—the loss could not be great. I was informed this morning that so far as these Fort Wayne houses are concerned there are 600 applicants on the waiting list now.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. WOOD. Does not the gentleman know that the encouragement of the building of these prefabricated houses by the city tends to bring about further unemployment among the building trades of that city? Does not the gentleman believe it is time for the cities to quit going into private business? The city is in business when it rents these houses to relief workers. I believe the municipalities ought not to engage in private business.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri. So far as the cities' going into business is concerned, the question of clearing slums and furnishing low-cost housing is a city problem, in my opinion, not a national one. It is a local problem primarily; it is their responsibility rather than that of the National Government. In the next place, so far as labor is concerned, no one questions but what the building program has given employment to thousands and hundreds of thousands of people. That, of course, is a desirable thing, but it must not be forgotten that this legislation is primarily housing legislation. We are engaged in an effort here to try to furnish houses to the low-income group. If we do that without material loss to the Government, and at the same time put labor to work, we

shall have done a wonderful job, and our efforts here will be entitled to the lasting praise and abiding gratitude of those unfortunate people who have not been able to obtain decent housing. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 11. Section 210 of such act, as amended, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to insure under said section any mortgage for the insurance of which an application has been filed with him prior to the effective date of this act.

SEC. 12. The last sentence of subsection (b) of section 301 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "If the Administrator is of the opinion that the establishment of such an association is desirable to provide a market for mortgages insured under title II and is in the public interest, that the incorporators transmitting the articles of association are responsible persons, and that such articles of association are satisfactory in all respects, he may issue or cause to be issued to such incorporators a certificate of approval, and the association shall become, as of the date of issuance of such certificate, a body corporate by the name set forth in its articles of association."

SEC. 13. Paragraph (4) of subsection (c) of section 301 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(4) To conduct its business in any State of the United States or in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, and to have one or more offices in such States or in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, one of which offices shall be designated at the time of organization as its principal office."

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. RANKIN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5324) to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 155, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Cochran amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Cochran amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: After line 11, on page 9, insert a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 10 A. Subsection (c) of section 207 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso: 'Provided, That in estimating the value of the property or project for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance eligible under this section, the Administrator shall determine the value of the property as of the date of the application for insurance, and in no case shall he estimate the value of the property or project for insurance under this section to be in excess of the value of the property at such time plus the value of the proposed improvements thereon.'"

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 76, noes 53.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present and I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has just counted the membership. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 199, nays 143, not voting 88, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

YEAS—199

Alexander	Andresen, A. H.	Barnes	Brooks
Allen, Ill.	Andrews	Bates, Mass.	Brown, Ohio
Allen, La.	Angell	Beckworth	Bryson
Allen, Pa.	Arends	Bell	Buck
Andersen, H. Carl	Arnold	Bolles	Burch
Anderson, Calif.	Ashbrook	Bradley, Mich.	Carlson
Anderson, Mo.	Austin	Brewster	Carter

Case, S. Dak.	Guyar, Kans.	McLaughlin	Rutherford
Chipfield	Gwynne	McLeod	Sandager
Church	Hall	McMillan, Thos. S.	Satterfield
Clark	Halleck	Maas	Schafer, Wis.
Clason	Hare	Mahon	Schiffner
Clevenger	Harness	Mapes	Seccombe
Cochran	Harter, N. Y.	Marshall	Simpson
Coffee, Nebr.	Harter, Ohio	Martin, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Cole, N. Y.	Hawks	Martin, Iowa	Smith, Ohio
Corbett	Helms	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Va.
Costello	Hess	Mason	South
Cox	Hill	Massingale	Springer
Crawford	Hoffman	Michener	Stearns, N. H.
Culkin	Hope	Miller	Stefan
Cummings	Houston	Mills, La.	Sumner, Ill.
Curtis	Jarrett	Monkiewicz	Summers, Tex.
Darden	Jeffries	Moser	Taber
Darrow	Jenkins, Ohio	Mott	Talle
Dondero	Jenks, N. H.	Mouton	Tarver
Douglas	Jensen	Mundt	Taylor, Colo.
Dowell	Johns	Murray	Taylor, Tenn.
Durham	Johnson, Ill.	O'Brien	Tenerowicz
Dworshak	Johnson, Ind.	O'Connor	Thill
Eaton, N. J.	Johnson, Luthera.	Oliver	Thomas, N. J.
Eberhart	Johnson, Okla.	Pace	Thomason
Engel	Jones, Tex.	Peterson, Ga.	Thorkelson
Fenton	Kean	Pierce, Oreg.	Tibbott
Fernandez	Keefe	Pittenger	Van Zandt
Flannery	Kilday	Plumley	Voorhis, Calif.
Fulmer	Kinzer	Poage	Vorys, Ohio
Gamble	Kitchens	Powers	Vreeland
Garrett	Knutson	Reece, Tenn.	Wadsworth
Gartner	Kunkel	Reed, Ill.	Walter
Gearhart	Lambertson	Rees, Kans.	West
Gehrmann	Lanham	Rich	Wheat
Gerlach	Lea	Risk	Wigglesworth
Gifford	Leavy	Robertson	Williams, Del.
Gilchrist	LeCompte	Robinson, Utah	Winter
Gillie	Lemke	Robison, Ky.	Wood
Graham	Lewis, Colo.	Rockefeller	Woodrum, Va.
Grant, Ind.	Lewis, Ohio	Rodgers, Pa.	Youngdahl
Griffith	Lord	Rogers, Mass.	Zimmerman
Gross	Luce	Routzahn	

NAYS—143

Barden	Dunn	Kramer	Rayburn
Barry	Ellis	Ludlow	Richards
Beam	Fay	McAndrews	Rogers, Okla.
Bloom	Ferguson	McArdle	Romjue
Boland	Fitzpatrick	McCormack	Ryan
Boren	Flannagan	McGehee	Sabath
Boykin	Folger	McKeough	Sacks
Brown, Ga.	Ford, Miss.	Maloney	Sasser
Bulwinkle	Ford, Thomas F.	Marcantonio	Schuetz
Burgin	Fries	Martin, Ill.	Schwartz
Byrne, N. Y.	Gathings	May	Shafer, Mich.
Gibbs	Gibbs	Merritt	Shanley
Byron	Gore	Mills, Ark.	Sheppard
Caldwell	Gossett	Mitchell	Smith, Conn.
Cartwright	Grant, Ala.	Monroney	Smith, Wash.
Casey, Mass.	Gregory	Murdock, Ariz.	Smith, W. Va.
Chandler	Harrington	Murdock, Utah	Snyder
Chapman	Hart	Myers	Somers, N. Y.
Claypool	Havener	Nichols	Sparkman
Coffee, Wash.	Hendricks	Norrell	Spence
Cole, Md.	Hennings	Norton	Steagall
Colmer	Hinshaw	O'Day	Sutphin
Connery	Hobbs	O'Leary	Terry
Cooley	Hunter	O'Neal	Thomas, Tex.
Cooper	Izac	Osmers	Tolan
Creal	Jacobsen	O'Toole	Vincent, Ky.
Crosser	Jarman	Parsons	Vinson, Ga.
Cullen	Johnson, Lyndon	Patman	Wallgren
Delaney	Johnson, W. Va.	Patrick	Weaver
Dempsey	Kee	Patton	Whelchel
Dickstein	Keller	Pearson	Whittington
Dingell	Kelly	Peterson, Fla.	Williams, Mo.
Disney	Kennedy, Michael	Rabaut	Wolcott
Doughton	Keogh	Ramspeck	Wolverton, N. J.
Doxey	Kerr	Randolph	Woodruff, Mich.
Drewry	Kocalkowski	Rankin	

NOT VOTING—88

Ball	Dies	Hook	Pierce, N. Y.
Barton	Dirksen	Horton	Polk
Bates, Ky.	Ditter	Hull	Reed, N. Y.
Bender	Duncan	Jones, Ohio	Schaefer, Ill.
Blackney	Eaton, Calif.	Kennedy, Martin	Schulte
Bland	Edmiston	Kennedy, Md.	Scruggam
Boehne	Elliott	Kirwan	Secrest
Bolton	Elston	Kleberg	Seger
Bradley, Pa.	Englebright	Landis	Shannon
Buckler, Minn.	Evans	Larrabee	Short
Buckley, N. Y.	Faddis	Lesinski	Sirovich
Burdick	Fish	McDowell	Smith, Ill.
Cannon, Fla.	Flaherty	McGranery	Starnes, Ala.
Cannon, Mo.	Ford, Leland M.	McLean	Sullivan
Celler	Gavagan	McMillan, John L.	Sweeney
Cluett	Geyer, Calif.	McReynolds	Tinkham
Collins	Green	Maciejewski	Treadway
Crowe	Griswold	Magnuson	Warren
Crowther	Hancock	Mansfield	Welch
Curlley	Hartley	Nelson	White, Idaho
D'Alessandro	Healey	Owen	White, Ohio
DeRouen	Holmes	Pfeifer	Wolfenden, Pa.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:
On this vote:

Mr. Crowther (for) with Mr. Sullivan (against).
Mr. Pierce of New York (for) with Mr. Sirovich (against).
Mr. Treadway (for) with Mr. Gavanag (against).
Mr. Short (for) with Mr. Pfeifer (against).
Mr. Cluett (for) with Mr. Celler (against).
Mr. Ditter (for) with Mr. Evans (against).
Mr. Hull (for) with Mr. Buckley of New York (against).
Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania (for) with Mr. Curley (against).
Mr. Bolton (for) with Mr. Martin J. Kennedy (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Warren with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Bland with Mr. White of Ohio.
Mr. McReynolds with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Boehne with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Green with Mr. Barton.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Englebright.
Mr. Scrugham with Mr. McLean.
Mr. Schulte with Mr. Seger.
Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Tinkham.
Mr. DeRouen with Mr. Griswold.
Mr. Edmiston with Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Eaton of California.
Mr. Nelson with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Polk with Mr. Landis.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Jones of Ohio.
Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Paddis with Mr. Elston.
Mr. Flaherty with Mr. Ball.
Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
Mr. Owen with Mr. Horton.
Mr. Shannon with Mr. McDowell.
Mr. McGranery with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.
Mr. Duncan with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Bradley with Mr. John L. McMillan.
Mr. Kennedy of Maryland with Mr. Elliott.
Mr. Healey with Mr. Smith of Illinois.
Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Maciejewski.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Geyer of California.
Mr. Secrest with Mr. Kirwan.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Crowe.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania, for the balance of the week on account of illness in family.

To Mr. STARNES of Alabama, on account of important business in his district.

To Mr. BLAND (at the request of Mr. BURCH), for 1 day, on account of public business.

To Mr. DUNCAN (at the request of Mr. COCHRAN), on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. CROWE, for 3 days, on account of important business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered on yesterday at Pittsburgh before the Ohio Valley Improvement Association.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial taken from the New York Journal-American of Tuesday, April 11, 1939.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL J. KENNEDY asked and was granted leave to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SECCOMBE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I made a request to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address by Mr. Williams, president of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. I am informed by the Public Printer that this address will take two and a half pages of the RECORD and the cost thereof \$113. Due to the importance of this address, Mr.

Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include this article therein regardless of the estimate of the Public Printer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SECCOMBE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement of representatives of some agricultural associations of Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico [Mr. IGLESIAS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two short editorials on the bill just passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief statement with respect to the Federal Housing Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, it was my intention at this time to ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair. My attention is called to the fact, however, that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] has a special order permitting him to address the House. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] may, pursuant to the special order heretofore entered, address the House at this time.

I believe it would be proper at this time for the Chair to make a statement with reference to the arrangements for the state funeral to be held in the Senate Chamber.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] that the time heretofore allotted to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] at the conclusion of the legislative business in order for the day may be used at this time?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it proper to state that he has been advised by the majority leader that at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] he will ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

The Chair thinks it proper to state further, at the suggestion of the Sergeant at Arms, that all Members desiring to attend the funeral services in the Senate Chamber be on the floor promptly at 2 o'clock or a little before in order that we may form the procession to go over to the Senate Chamber. It has been requested that the House of Representatives, as a body, be at the entrance to the Senate Chamber at 2:15 p. m. promptly.

The Chair trusts that all Members will govern themselves accordingly.

The Speaker and the Sergeant at Arms will form at the outer door, to be followed by the majority and minority leaders and the other Members in order.

The committee on funeral arrangements has been requested to meet in the Senate Chamber prior to departure of the Members of the House to the Senate Chamber.

RECESS

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the address of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] the House stand in recess until 2 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous special order the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a table of statistics from the Department of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

LET US MAKE GOLD WORK FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, the Roosevelt administration's monetary and foreign-trade policies have left American farmers, laboring men, and manufacturers holding "the pig in the poke." New Deal promises to bring domestic recovery via reciprocal trade and through the payment of large subsidies for foreign gold and silver, have utterly failed in objective. The theoretical visions of New Deal economists became pipe dreams for the American people, and profitable actualities for foreign producers, speculators, and international bankers. In other words, the administration elected to carry the ball for America, ran to the opponent's goal, and scored a touchdown.

Although conditions in this country have just about reached a jittery breaking point, it is not too late for the administration to about face in its policies and give to American citizens some of the juicy plums now being so happily eaten by our foreign friends at our expense. Stubbornness on the part of our skipper to change his course, after 6 years of uncharted sailing, will surely lead to our destruction upon the rocks of despair and bankruptcy.

I am selfishly interested in the welfare of my fellow Americans. Therefore, in urging a reversal of New Deal policies, I do so after honest deliberation in the belief that at least one of the schemes can be made to work beneficially for our American farmers, laborers, and businessmen.

NEW DEAL GOLD AND SILVER POLICY

Within the next few days the House will consider H. R. 3325, a bill to extend the power in the President to alter the amount of gold or silver in the dollar. This bill is the most important piece of legislation to be considered in the Seventy-sixth Congress. I propose to offer an important amendment to the bill, and have taken this time today to explain in detail the workings and effect of my proposal. The amendment reads as follows:

That section 3700 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 734) as amended by section 8 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (73d Cong., H. R. 6976), is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3700. With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase gold in any amounts, at home or abroad, with any direct obligations, coin, or currency of the United States authorized by law, or with funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest: *Provided*, That no payments for gold so purchased shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury or by any officer of the United States acting in his behalf, to any foreign vendor (including foreign governments) or to any domestic representative or agent of any foreign vendor, unless and until such vendor or his representative or agent in the United States shall guarantee to the Secretary of the Treasury as a condition precedent to receiving such payment: (1) That so much of the net payment received in exchange for gold transferred hereunder as will equal the difference in the price paid and the price that would have been paid at the rate of \$20.67 per ounce, shall be used exclusively for the purchase of commodities or articles produced, grown, or manufactured in the United States or its possessions; and (2) that at least one-half of the commodities or articles so to be purchased shall be merchandise classified as agricultural goods, products, or services by the United States Department of Commerce; and (3) that all such commodities or articles so to be purchased will be contracted for within

1 year from the date of receipt of payment from the Secretary of the Treasury and paid for within 2 years from the date of payment by the Secretary of the Treasury; and (4) that the Secretary of the Treasury shall withhold from all payments to such foreign vendor or his agent or representative an amount equal to that specified under (1) above, until receipt of satisfactory evidence that such conditions have been complied with; any provision of law relating to the maintenance of parity or otherwise limiting the purposes for which any of such obligations, coin, or currency may be issued, or requiring any such obligations to be offered as a popular loan or on a competitive basis, or to be offered or issued at not less than par, to the contrary notwithstanding. All gold so purchased shall be included as an asset of the general fund of the Treasury."

The purpose of this amendment is to definitely earmark all future subsidies paid on foreign purchases of gold by the United States Treasury and require that such subsidy—\$14.33 per ounce at the present time—be used by foreign gold vendors to buy American farm and manufactured products. If the subsidy is not used for this purpose within 1 year from the date of the sale of foreign gold to the Treasury, it will not be paid. Then the foreign vendor of gold will only receive \$20.67 an ounce for his gold, which is the amount now paid to American citizens who offer old gold dollars to the Treasury.

The earmarking of gold subsidies paid to foreign gold speculators will require them to spend 50 percent of the subsidy for American farm products and 50 percent for American manufactured products. This plan simply puts into compulsory operation the New Deal monetary theory that our export business would be revived by the payment of a subsidy on foreign gold. The administration's gold policy did not work because no strings were tied to the subsidy payments. And the foreign gold speculators were too slick for our Treasury experts. I propose to make the theory work for the benefit of American producers, and not against them, without any additional cost to the Treasury, or, in other words, to the American people.

In 1934, when the Gold Reserve Act was passed, administration experts claimed as one of the main objectives for the law that if this country would pay a subsidy for foreign gold and silver there would be a large increase in our export business of farm and manufactured products; farm and other commodity prices would materially rise, and recovery would be achieved for agriculture and industry in the United States.

In early 1934 the theory was put into actual practice and the price on foreign gold was boosted by the President from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35 an ounce. This price was fixed for all foreign gold and newly mined gold in this country, and maintained at this figure for the past 5 years. The results have been disastrous for the American people. Instead of increasing exports and raising prices on farm products in this country, exports declined, imports increased, and the prices today are the lowest in history when you consider the purchasing power of a 59-cent dollar.

Export and import statistics of the United States Department of Commerce from January 1, 1934, to February 28, 1939, tell a graphic story of the disastrous effect upon the American people of the administration's monetary policy. The total exports for this period, including gold and silver, amount to \$13,740,313,281. Imports for the same period, which include merchandise, silver, and gold up to April 12, 1939, are estimated to be \$21,174,681,825. This leaves a dollar exchange balance against the United States and in favor of foreign governments and individuals in an amount of \$7,434,368,544. Instead of becoming a creditor nation on exports and imports, we have become a debtor nation to the tune of more than \$7,000,000,000. This sum is available as dollar exchange which may be used by foreign nations to purchase American products, or it may be withdrawn at any time. This money is now on deposit in American banks and invested in American securities purchased by foreigners in the markets of this country. It is believed by many that foreign investors in American securities can break our market at any time.

While all farm products have slumped in export, the most striking picture is found in the case of cotton, our leading export crop for the past century. Prior to the New Deal, the

10-year annual average of cotton exports amounted to 8,000,000 bales. For 1938, exports of cotton dropped to 3,800,000 bales, and it is estimated that for the crop year of 1939 approximately 3,000,000 bales will be exported. Our foreign market for cotton has been largely lost due to New Deal experimentation. The foreign market for cotton and other farm products must be recovered, and my amendment to the gold stabilization bill will do the business.

UNCLE SAM HAS BECOME UNCLE SANTA CLAUS FOR FOREIGN GOLD SPECULATORS AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS UNDER NEW DEAL GOLD AND SILVER POLICY

The United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks now own approximately \$15,500,000,000 in gold, or about 65 percent of the world's supply. In 1934 the President boosted the price for foreign gold 69 percent—from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35 an ounce. As stated before, the Treasury fixes and maintains the price of gold for the entire world. World production of gold has doubled since 1934, and from January 1 of that year up to April 12, 1939, the net imports of foreign gold are estimated to be valued at \$8,663,049,230. The United States Treasury purchased this gold at \$35 per ounce.

The question is asked, Why did all of this foreign gold come to the United States? The answer is simple. The United States Treasury offered to buy all foreign gold at a premium of 69 percent. In other words, the United States Treasury subsidized foreign gold speculators and foreign governments \$14.33 an ounce on all gold shipped into this country.

To say nothing about the subsidy paid on silver, the American people will be surprised to learn that the United States Treasury has made an outright gift or subsidy to foreign gold speculators and foreign governments in an amount of \$3,551,850,184.30. During this same period our American farmers have been paid approximately \$2,509,251,410 in parity and benefit payments. Foreign gold speculators got the best of this deal.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Am I to understand that if an American citizen sells gold to this Government he gets only \$20.67 an ounce, whereas a foreigner selling gold to this country gets \$35 an ounce?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. To cite further my authority for that statement, I may say that last week I received a letter from a constituent in my district who made this statement:

I have a \$20 gold piece I received back in 1890 as a wedding present. How much is that gold piece worth?

I called up the Director of the Mint and he told me first that there is approximately an ounce of gold in a \$20 gold piece, lacking 67 cents. He said, "If your constituent brings the gold to his bank or to the Treasury or to the Federal Reserve System, he will get only a \$20 bill for it."

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me finish this picture.

I asked him further, "Suppose my constituent takes this \$20 gold piece to Canada or some other country, how much can he get for it?"

He said, "He can get about \$35 for that \$20 gold piece for which the Treasury will pay him only \$20 in this country."

I now yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman has answered one of the questions I had in mind, but I shall ask the other one. It has been claimed on the floor several times that the Treasury has \$15,000,000,000 worth of gold. The gentleman is very careful to say that the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks have it. When the gold certificates are issued by the Treasury to the Federal Reserve, is that not a deed of the gold and have we not relinquished title?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The Treasury issues gold certificates to the Federal Reserve System for the gold, and the Federal Reserve System pays for the gold in good Ameri-

can legal tender, as we still call it, to pay these foreign gold vendors for their gold. As I understand, a \$10 gold certificate held by the Federal Reserve System simply means that one of these days the Federal Reserve can claim that gold, so in truth and in fact the gold now buried in the ground at Fort Knox is the property of the Federal Reserve System. The statement of the Treasury for April 6 shows there is only \$682,000,000 worth of gold in the general fund, and the only other gold the United States actually owns that does not have any pawn broker's ticket attached to it is the gold in the stabilization fund.

Mr. GIFFORD. May I continue? I wish to thank the gentleman. Oh, I thank him so much. He is making it so clear. This is absolute proof of the conditions. Now, why should we have to listen to that proclamation of so many of the monetary fellows who say that the Treasury has \$15,000,000,000 worth of gold? The Government can only make a seizure again to get it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. I am afraid he overemphasizes my knowledge of the monetary question. You know, there are three things a man can go crazy about, and one of these is money. I hope I am not crazy about the monetary problem, at least, and I do not want to be classed in that category.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I see the gentleman is on his feet. I know he is interested in domestic gold and silver, but I am dealing only with foreign gold purchases and foreign silver purchases, and trying to make gold work for the interest of the American people. I will yield at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. The gentleman mentioned domestic gold purchases. I understood the gentleman to tell the House that the domestic gold producer is getting only \$20.67 an ounce for his gold.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman did not hear me correctly. Let me repeat. Old gold held by American citizens is bought by the Treasury at \$20.67 an ounce. Newly mined gold produced by miners at the present time is paid for at the rate of \$35 an ounce, just the same amount as is paid to a foreign citizen. However, a very small amount of domestic gold comes into the Treasury, as I will show the gentleman.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. The holders of old gold get only \$20.67 because they should have surrendered it at the time of the passage of the act. The gold is held in violation of the law.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me thank the gentleman for mentioning that. It is a crime for any American citizen to have gold in his possession, except mining companies that mine newly mined gold, but it is lawful for foreign citizens to have all the gold they want to and bring it into this country and sell it to the United States Government for \$14.33 an ounce more than you can get for it as individuals here.

I cannot yield any further.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I should like to ask the gentleman a question about the 59-cent dollar.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will tell the gentleman about that afterward.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. In my understanding, it is a \$2 dollar for farm products.

Mr. KNUTSON. It is a \$5 dollar on an agricultural price basis.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield just for a suggestion?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No. I will yield at the conclusion of my statement.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? That, in effect, is a subsidy to the international bankers.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Oh, there is no question about that.

In addition to the subsidy on gold foreign producers of farm and manufactured goods have also been given a good share of our domestic market.

Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury, now states that we have too much gold in this country, and that we must distribute a good share of it to other nations by permitting them to ship into the United States large quantities of competitive farm and manufactured products. He proposes to pay gold for these imports. This new idea will bring additional distress to American farmers and laboring men and conclusively proves the failure of the New Deal's monetary experiment.

FOREIGN GOLD PURCHASES BY UNITED STATES TREASURY

While foreign gold has been purchased from all countries in the world at \$35 an ounce, it is significant to point out that during the past 3 years the Treasury has purchased \$453,032,591 in gold from Japan. A subsidy of \$183,743,462 was paid by the United States on this purchase. A large part of the dollar exchange received by Japan was used to purchase war supplies in this country so as to successfully carry on their outrageous hostilities in China.

Russia sold the Treasury \$30,695,351 in gold and received a subsidy of more than \$12,000,000.

Foreign purchases of gold and silver up to the present date, according to statistics from the Department of Commerce, disclose the following figures: Gold, \$8,663,949,230; silver, \$982,736,408.

ANDRESEN AMENDMENT TO AID AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

If my amendment had been made a part of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, the \$3,551,850,184 would have been used to purchase farm and manufactured products produced in the United States. My amendment will compel the spending of all future gold subsidies paid to foreign gold speculators for American farm and manufactured products. This will be of material aid to both industry and agriculture. It will only take \$660,000,000 of the subsidy to export 11,000,000 bales of cotton at 12 cents a pound, and only \$100,000,000 to export 100,000,000 bushels of wheat at \$1 a bushel. All farm products will be eligible for purchase under the earmarking of the gold subsidy. If the administration and the Congress will approve this amendment and put it into operation, I am satisfied that we would dispose of our surplus farm commodities and raise domestic prices to parity levels and thus bring back prosperity to agriculture without the need for continued subsidy payments from the Treasury. The amendment would also work a great benefit for American labor and industry, as 50 percent of the gold subsidy must be spent for manufactured products, and with the increased purchasing power of American agriculture this country would be on the way to recovery. If we must experiment, let us take advantage of existing practices and policies which do not require additional cost to the American people.

OTHER NECESSARY FARM LEGISLATION

In addition to the amendment which I have just proposed to aid agriculture I also recommend for the consideration of Congress the following necessary amendments to existing law: First, the protection of our American market for all commodities produced in sufficient quantity to take care of domestic needs; second, the repeal of the reciprocal-treaty law; third, a requirement that all foreign imports of dairy, beef, and pork products be compelled to meet the sanitary requirements now imposed against American producers in this country; fourth, a voluntary soil-conservation program; fifth, the removal of State barriers now in effect in some States against free shipment of farm products in interstate commerce; sixth, the removal of freight-rate discrimination against agricultural shipments; and last, but not least, the removal of the farm problem from political manipulation.

Working together for the interests of American citizens, we can save democracy for our country and make progress for real and permanent recovery. [Applause.]

Table showing effect of New Deal gold and silver programs on foreign trade of the United States exports and imports of merchandise, gold, and silver from Jan. 1, 1934, to Feb. 28, 1939

[Statistics from monthly reports of U. S. Department of Commerce]

Articles	Exports	Imports	Plus (+) or minus (-)
Group 00. Animals and animal products, edible (1).....	\$345,487,463	\$425,584,220	-\$80,096,757
Group 0. Animals and animal products, inedible (2).....	253,602,662	811,297,660	-557,694,998
Group 1. Vegetable food products and beverages (3).....	1,067,857,137	2,973,941,917	-906,084,780
Group 2. Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood (4).....	1,061,185,435	1,677,074,061	-616,788,626
Group 3. Textile fibers and manufactures (5).....	2,167,281,009	1,743,415,401	+423,865,608
Group 4. Wood and paper (6).....	526,204,780	1,214,802,335	-688,597,555
Group 5. Nonmetallic minerals (7).....	2,074,819,925	596,254,895	+1,478,565,030
Group 6. Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (8).....	1,534,408,795	984,235,725	+550,173,070
Group 7. Machinery and vehicles (9).....	3,434,867,589	90,197,031	+3,344,670,558
Group 8. Chemicals and related products (10).....	599,869,998	407,249,910	+192,620,088
Group 9. Miscellaneous (11).....	471,639,927	454,721,332	+17,918,595
Group 10. Gold (12).....	149,421,700	8,062,470,930	-7,913,049,230
Group 11. Silver (13).....	53,666,861	982,736,408	-929,069,547
Net gold imports from Mar. 1, 1939, to Apr. 12 (estimated) (14).....		1,750,000,000	-750,000,000
Total.....	13,740,313,281	21,174,681,825	-7,434,368,544

¹ Estimated net imports of gold to Apr. 12, 1939, \$8,663,949,230—purchased at \$35 per ounce—subsidy, \$3,551,850,184.30.

² \$7,434,368,544 unfavorable trade balance against United States because of gold and silver imports. United States exports of merchandise, excluding gold and silver, \$13,538,224,720 (American valuation). Foreign merchandise imports received by the United States, \$11,379,474,487 (foreign valuation). Had these foreign imports been given an American valuation, the figure just given for merchandise imports would be between 14 and 16 billions of dollars. Gold and silver imports are figured on an American valuation basis as the U. S. Treasury fixes and maintains the price for the entire world.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am very much interested in the remarks of the gentleman and I think he has made a very valuable contribution to the House. I am wondering if the House were to adopt this amendment what effect that would have upon the value of the domestic gold in this country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As long as the Treasury maintains and fixes the price on both domestically newly mined gold and foreign gold, it would in no way affect the price that the domestic miners would receive for it, as I see it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Then the only scope of the amendment would be to preclude the Government from paying a subsidy upon foreign gold, whether it was newly mined or old gold.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me state to the gentleman that \$20.67 was the old price of gold.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is increased at the present time to \$35 an ounce, or a difference of \$14.33. That amount of subsidy, as I call it, is paid to foreign gold vendors and for newly mined gold in this country. Now, I just propose to tie up that \$14.33 subsidy under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Federal Reserve System and earmark it so that when the foreign seller of gold to us comes in and sells 100 ounces of gold he will get paid on the basis of cash right away \$20.67 an ounce, but the other \$14.33 an ounce will be tied up for 1 year in the Federal Reserve bank, earmarked, if you please, to be spent for manufactured and farm products in this country. If he does not spend it within that time or bring proper evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has spent it for farm products and manufactured products, then he does not get the subsidy. All he gets then is \$20.67 an ounce, the same as the average American citizen gets who does not have a mine to operate in this country.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Just one other question. I understood the gentleman to say that we only got \$20.67 for newly mined gold here.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No; that is for the old gold.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I think that is what the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN] had in mind when he asked the gentleman his question.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No; but if you, as an American citizen, do not own a mine, and I hope you do—

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have an additional 10 minutes.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, but I wanted to have 5 minutes myself following the gentleman to talk upon the same proposition.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman will need more than 5 minutes if he is going to answer this speech, and I suggest the gentleman ask for half an hour.

Mr. PARSONS. We have not the time for that today; and if I may have 5 minutes following the gentleman, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota he may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I should like to be assured of 2 minutes at the conclusion of the time already granted to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PARSONS].

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman later to make that request. The Chair hears no objection, and the gentleman from Minnesota will proceed.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. As I understand it, the gold value of the dollar at the present time is 59 cents.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Fifty-nine and two-tenths cents.

Mr. KNUTSON. If that be true, why is it that it takes more pounds of butter to get hold of a dollar today than ever before in the history of the Republic?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The 59-cent dollar, of course, is the answer to the gentleman's question, because it takes more of these 59-cent dollars to buy the manufactured products and other things that the farmer must have.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am talking about what the farmer has to sell. It takes more wheat to get a dollar now than ever before, and I would like to have the gentleman explain that.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would be very glad to explain that. I do not claim to be an authority, but I have studied it somewhat. All of these New Deal experiments from 1933—which had the right objective, I will say, namely, to increase the price levels and restore employment in this country—were started on that theory, and the gentlemen who proposed them believed the theory would work out in practice; but every theory they have put into practice—the farm problem, the monetary policies, and all other policies, humanitarian as we considered them to be—has worked out in reverse and to the detriment of the American people.

With reference to the imports and the exports and the price level of commodities the administration's idea was that if we would pay foreigners more for gold and silver—subsidize them—they would buy more commodities from us and that the price level in this country would go up. That we would have some sort of inflation, and the theory was that the price levels would rise in this country with the gifts to the foreign people. That did not work out in that way. It worked out in reverse. It increased our imports of competitive farm commodities instead of increasing our exports, and in 1937 it is estimated that it took nearly 75,000,000 acres of farm land to produce the competitive farm imports which were shipped into this country. And what did it do?

Some say that it was such a small percentage of American consumption that it was of no account. Possibly it was. One thing it did do; it came in and glutted our market with farm products and drove the price down, and it has held the price down ever since then; and the American farmer will never get out of that rut as long as these policies continue.

Mr. KNUTSON. Yet it had the effect of turning a buyer's market into a seller's market.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman has provoked our interest very greatly. In the extension of his remarks will he prove that the gold is routed to London rather than sold here, because they had been paying for some time about \$35 an ounce in our money, and, second, that an earmarked portion will be used, of course, for the imports already made; and would the gentleman try to show the additional imports that might flow from this method?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have inquired as to some gold now here that is claimed to be earmarked. I tried to find out who had it earmarked, and when it was earmarked, but was told that there is a great deal of secrecy around this earmarking. The only conclusion I could come to is that actually foreign citizens, as well as foreign governments and central banks, do have gold earmarked in the United States, and it is all right for them to do it, to bring gold here and keep it here, but if you as an American citizen try to earmark gold in this country you are quickly on your way to Leavenworth or some other Federal institution to stay for a period of from 90 days to 3 or 4 years.

Mr. KITCHENS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. KITCHENS. Regarding the 59-cent dollar, do I understand the gentleman to say that, if I take a dollar and go into his State and buy some wheat or butter or something of that kind, the farmer or the dairyman should give me more for that dollar than I am entitled to get?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The farmer and the dairyman, unfortunately, are on the selling and buying side. They are using a 59-cent dollar to buy the products they need on the farm, and so they have to deal in that type of money.

Mr. KITCHENS. But the farmer sells dairy products and wheat and corn. Does the gentleman not think that the 59 cents is really too much to have in the dollar, in order to be fair to the farmer and the dairymen and others?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It takes 4 pounds of butter in our State to get one of those 59-cent dollars.

Mr. KITCHENS. Does not the gentleman think we ought to reduce the gold value of that dollar so that he can get one for 2 pounds of butter?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman has injected something that is very interesting, but who wants to continue the right in the President to devalue the gold content of the dollar? Who wants it? Who appeared before our Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures asking for a continuation of this power in the President? Who was it that said we should devalue the dollar, not 50 percent, but that we should remove all restrictions so that the President could take it down to 50, 40, 30, or 10, and finally down to zero? Who was it?

The foreign gold speculators, the foreign brokers, men who deal for the account of foreign investments, international bankers, and the people who were only trying to get something out of the United States Treasury for nothing. There was no demand, except from the President and his associates, to continue this power in the President to further devalue the dollar. So I cannot go along with my friend.

I yield now to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The gentleman stated a moment ago it would take 3 pounds of that excellent butter manufactured in the State from which he comes—

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The finest in the world.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. To secure a 59-cent dollar. I am wondering if the gentleman was not mistaken about that. Does it not, as a matter of fact, take about 4 pounds or four and a half pounds to get one of those 59-cent dollars?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I know the gentleman is correct, because at the present moment butterfat is selling for around 22 cents a pound. That is sweet-cream butterfat. As a matter of fact, it would take about 5 pounds of butter to get one of those 59-cent dollars.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman is making a very interesting discussion and I think I am just as much opposed as he is to further monetary powers being granted; but it seems to me a great many of the observations which the gentleman has made rest upon the false premise that the price of gold, prior to the proclamation of the President was, in effect, or in practice, or in actuality, \$20.67 an ounce. The gentleman has certainly reviewed the price of gold on the open market the year prior to that proclamation, and knows that gold was selling at \$32 and \$34 many weeks before it was ever raised by proclamation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I cannot yield further. I appreciate what the gentleman has said and I know he is interested in representing his district because of the price of gold. My proposal in no manner affects the gold vendors or miners in his district or any other district in the United States. I am simply dealing with the foreign gold miners, the foreign gold speculators, the men who ship their gold into the United States, because we are the only country in the world to fix and maintain the price of gold at a definite figure. [Applause.]

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Is it not a fact that the New Deal administration is taking thousands of homes away from American citizens on the farms and in the cities by reason of foreclosures?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Unfortunately, that is so.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Would it not be a good idea to have a moratorium on those foreclosures, and let Uncle Sam make a levy to collect on the \$12,000,000,000 that the foreign nations owe us and the billions of interest which they owe, and take the gold they have here to pay it, instead of taking homes away from our people?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In conclusion, let me urge my fellow Members to give serious thought to my proposed amendment. The question will be present next week, and I believe that it is our duty to take advantage of every opportunity to bring about a recovery for our country. To achieve this objective let us make the gold policy work to that advantage of American citizens instead of foreigners who are not interested in our welfare. [Applause.]

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, during the roll call this morning on the Cochran amendment I was engaged in departmental work and was unable to be present. Had I been present, I would have voted for the Cochran amendment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article written by a former distinguished Member of this body, Joseph A. Conry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PATMAN). Under special order heretofore granted, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PARSONS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

DEVALUATION OF THE DOLLAR

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, I have given a great deal of thought and study to the proposal made by the gentleman

from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]. It sounds fine on paper. It looks good in the public print. I would be inclined to go along with the gentleman on this proposition if I thought it would succeed in doing the thing he wants it to do, but I am afraid that if such a thing were placed upon the statute books, instead of attaining the end the gentleman desires, it would have the opposite effect.

In order to keep the RECORD straight, I would like to say that prior to the commandeering of the gold in this country in 1933 England had gone off of the gold standard and the price of gold was being raised every day in the markets of the world. If the President of the United States had not been given the power by Congress to commandeer the gold of this country, we would have had a flight in large amounts of gold from the United States to Europe, because they were paying more for gold than we were paying in the United States for free and open coinage.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARSONS. I cannot yield. I only have 5 minutes.

Therefore it was necessary for the Congress and the President to take action and commandeer the gold. The people of this country who had gold, either individually or in the banks or in the corporations of this country had only paid \$20.67 an ounce. Therefore they were not entitled to speculate at the expense of the people of the United States or the general public. So it was called in at \$20.67 per ounce. Then in the Gold Act of 1934 the President was authorized to revalue the content of the gold dollar to meet the competition of foreign nations in depreciating the value of their currencies and raising the price of gold. So I want the RECORD to be kept straight—that if we had not done in this country what we did our gold stock would have flowed to Europe instead of gold coming from Europe to the United States.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARSONS. I cannot yield in the limited time at my disposal. I may say to the gentleman that we will get this thing thrashed out probably more fully when the bill is brought to the floor next week.

America is paying \$35 an ounce for gold, both newly mined and foreign gold, which has been coming here in large amounts, the largest portion of which came because of the war scare in Europe. I dare say that we have sold a lot of goods in this country because of the gold and silver which have come to the Federal Treasury through the Federal Reserve System.

Other nations, particularly England and France, are paying the same price for gold that we are. The same price is being paid for gold in London and in Paris that is being paid for gold in New York. We are not ourselves offering a subsidy.

Reference has been made to a 59-cent dollar. Our dollar is a 100-cent dollar just the same as it was prior to revaluation of gold, because our unit of value and our unit of exchange upon which our currency is based is gold. A change was made in the gold content, but not in the dollar or the currency content.

It is plain, therefore, that should the plan offered by the gentleman be adopted it would start further deflation of foreign currencies in order for foreign countries to obtain their balance of world trade, just the same as the nations were doing prior to our revaluation of gold. I would be happy to see the extra amount above \$20.67—\$14.33—go into the purchase of manufactured goods and farm commodities in this country, but this would be the actual effect: A great many foreign countries, particularly Germany and Russia, would go into the competitive field, offering a better proposition to other nations to trade with them on the basis of gold than we could possibly offer, which would start the war again on depreciating our currency; and I am sure the gentlemen on the Republican side of the aisle, especially the gentleman from Minnesota, desires to eliminate further competition. In fact, I believe he has said on other occasions that he would like to

see it eliminated and probably that he would like to see us go back to \$20.67.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. PARSONS. But to go back to \$20.67 is an impossibility so long as the other nations of the world are competing to get a larger part of the world trade.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman knows I never made any such statement, because I realize the impossibility of obtaining that amount.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WORLD DEMAND RAISED GOLD PRICES

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that a great deal of confusion exists in the minds of the Members of this House with respect to the gold situation, for the statement has been repeated frequently that the only reason that we are paying \$35 for gold is because of an act passed by Congress and a proclamation made in 1934. Anyone who will take the opportunity and the trouble to review the history of the price of gold during the year preceding the passage of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 will be disabused of that idea.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] has made a very interesting address, and not a Member of the House will disagree with his desire to improve the market both for manufactured goods and for farm products. It is impossible, of course, from hearing the amendment read, for anyone to judge even for himself of the possible effects of such a proposal. I hope for the best. I hope at least that even if the amendment be futile that it will have no harmful effects.

The proposal, however, rests upon a false premise that has been repeated so frequently that I think the House should have for reference the actual history of gold prices in 1933 and 1934.

Reference was made to the present price of gold as including a subsidy, \$14.33 per ounce, to be exact. At one point the gentleman mistakenly said:

In 1934 the President boosted the price for foreign gold 69 percent—from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35 an ounce.

Statements similar to that have been often made in the press and in debate. Indisputable facts refute them.

LET US LOOK AT THE RECORD

The price of foreign gold prior to the Gold Act of 1934 was not \$20.67 an ounce. The average price for gold in London for the month of January 1934, immediately prior to the President's proclamation under the Gold Act, was \$32.87 an ounce.

On different days in the preceding months it had been higher. For instance, on November 15, 1933, it was \$34.91, and the average for November was \$33.10.

And after the United States accepted the situation and paid \$35, the open London price has exceeded that on several occasions. It averaged \$35.18 in September 1934, going as high as \$35.37 September 4. In more recent years also the price has also bounded above the price offered in the United States.

I realize that the myth of a New Deal gift to gold producers has been repeated so often that any simple assertion by me will hardly dislodge the picture from many minds. Accordingly, for the RECORD I offer a few details from official sources.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOLD

First, I offer these figures on gold imports and exports, taken from page 58 of the report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

	Excess of—	
	Exports over imports	Imports over exports
1932.....	\$446,212,397	-----
1933.....	173,455,507	-----
1934.....	-----	\$1,133,911,846
1935.....	-----	1,739,018,796
1936.....	-----	1,116,583,801
1937.....	-----	1,575,503,252

These figures show that gold was going out of the country in 1932 and 1933. Our stocks were depleting before the advancing world price of gold. In 1933, an embargo was declared to stop the outward flow; later the R. F. C. went into the foreign market to outbid the buyers. Finally, it became a matter of self-defense that we should act to pay what the world was paying in order to maintain and build up gold stocks here.

Other forces since then have added to our accumulation, until today we do hold a disproportionate share of the world's gold—approximately 57 percent.

Where today can the foreigner send gold with as much confidence that he can get it back when he wants it? The very size of our stock adds to his feeling of security, let alone the gold-grabbing he has seen elsewhere.

Our situation does present problems. Personally, I have always thought that we should have maintained specie payment along with adjusting our price for gold. I think we should now resume specie payment. I do not claim to be wise enough to know just what steps should be taken to adjust ourselves in the situation that exists at present. It seems reasonable, however, that a large part of the world's present upset condition can be traced to the economic pressures and the disruption of world trade created by the unbalanced condition of world currencies.

1933 AND 1934 GOLD HISTORY

The pending legislation is, as the gentleman from Minnesota has said, possibly the most important single bill that will come before us at this session. In order that you have further evidence from the record on the subject, I submit herewith:

First, a table giving the day to day price of gold in the London market for 1933 and 1934 until after the Gold Act was adopted, translated into the terms of that price for the United States.

Second, the history of 1933 and 1934 gold prices, policy, and legislation as given on pages 25, 26, and 27 of the Minerals Yearbook for 1934, published by the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert them at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TABLE 9.—Price of gold in the United States

(Calculated from the price of gold in London and the closing exchange rate for the pound sterling in New York. The dash, —, indicates Sunday; and "H." holiday)

[Dollars per fine ounce]

Day	1933												1934			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1.....		20.53	20.78	20.64	24.07	24.53	26.56	27.48	29.62		31.64	32.54	H.	33.74	34.82	
2.....	H.	20.59	21.06		24.28	24.50		28.16	29.81	31.94	32.28	32.40	32.71	34.04	34.06	H.
3.....	20.63	20.59	20.85	20.62	24.07	24.53	27.54	28.22		32.24	32.25		32.64	34.11	34.73	35.07
4.....	20.59	20.57	H.	20.60	24.40		H.	28.15	H.	31.93	32.18	32.04	32.88			34.65
5.....	20.59			20.71	24.84	H.	27.79	28.05	29.75	31.80		32.47	32.50	34.55	34.68	34.73
6.....	20.56	20.56	H.	20.74	25.03	24.78	28.54		29.71	31.65	32.27	32.46	32.51	34.64	34.82	34.88
7.....	20.57	20.59	H.	20.69		24.92	28.98	H.	29.77	31.32	H.	32.32		34.06	34.78	34.85

TABLE 9.—Price of gold in the United States—Continued

(Calculated from the price of gold in London and the closing exchange rate for the pound sterling in New York. The dash, —, indicates Sunday; and "H," holiday)—Continued

Day	1933												1934			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
8.....		20.58	H.	20.70	24.35	25.05	29.29	27.92	29.72		32.81	32.67	32.24	34.31	34.71	
9.....	20.62	20.59	H.		24.30	25.19		27.99	29.22	31.22	33.55	32.70	32.20	34.45	34.77	34.77
10.....	20.59	20.59	H.	20.67	24.36	25.46	29.83	28.02		31.38	33.13		32.42	34.48	34.77	34.74
11.....	20.58	20.60	H.	20.71	24.65		29.02	28.01	29.28	31.11	33.12	32.34	32.31			34.83
12.....	20.58			20.77	24.48	25.54	29.61	27.94	29.15	H.		31.96	32.33	H.	34.91	34.82
13.....	20.65	H.	20.53	20.96	24.55	25.04	29.78		29.64	30.16	33.32	31.77	32.56	34.47	34.75	34.71
14.....	20.57	20.59	20.74	H.		25.06	29.68	27.68	30.04	30.02	33.85	32.28		34.60	34.72	34.79
15.....		20.55	20.78	21.14	24.39	24.56	29.70	27.56	30.45		34.91	32.36	32.99	34.77	34.76	
16.....	20.58	20.63	20.83		24.08	24.87		27.58	30.78	29.20	33.94	32.34	32.99	34.70	34.74	34.78
17.....	20.55	20.79	20.83	H.	24.37	24.89	29.82	28.10		30.09	33.39		33.14	34.64	34.76	34.72
18.....	20.53	20.72	20.66		21.26	24.03	30.18	28.05	31.44	29.74	33.58	32.64	32.93			34.75
19.....	20.57			22.32	23.74	25.34	29.96	28.09	31.64	29.52		32.57	33.38	34.60	34.84	34.81
20.....	20.60	20.74	20.66	23.20	23.73	25.41	28.88		32.07	29.13	33.84	32.29	33.19	34.28	34.82	35.00
21.....	20.56	20.63	20.61	22.68		25.53	29.07	28.23	31.81	29.06	34.51	32.02		34.72	34.77	35.03
22.....		H.	20.64	22.57	23.89	25.78	28.68	28.17	32.03		34.08	32.21	33.25	H.	34.81	
23.....	20.63	20.83	20.69		23.98	25.79		28.46	31.90	29.85	33.21	32.29	33.19	34.63	34.69	34.95
24.....	20.65	20.76	20.69	22.92	24.10	25.83	28.88	28.61		30.63	32.70		33.07	34.67	34.72	35.01
25.....	20.55	20.77	20.66	22.97	23.99		28.78	29.37	31.51	30.83	32.89	H.	32.77			34.83
26.....	20.55			22.99	24.13	25.95	28.64	29.93	31.58	31.01		H.	32.92	34.68	34.80	34.82
27.....	20.49	20.79	20.66	22.67	24.40	26.23	28.07		31.35	30.84	32.00	32.24	32.81	34.61	34.75	34.96
28.....	20.54	20.73		23.29		26.76	28.11	29.09	31.33	30.62	32.60	32.05		34.72	34.84	34.96
29.....			20.67	23.71	24.59	26.05	27.93	29.50	31.63		32.46	32.02	33.31		34.73	
30.....	20.60		20.67		H.	26.29		29.11	31.69	31.23	H.	32.61	33.21	H.		34.84
31.....	20.58		20.57		24.72		27.81	29.33		31.17			33.50	H.		
Average.....	20.58	20.65	20.71	21.71	24.29	25.36	28.85	28.34	30.68	30.71	33.10	32.32	32.87	34.48	34.77	34.85

[From Minerals Yearbook, 1934, pp. 25-27]

GOLD AND SILVER

(By Charles W. Henderson)

GOLD

United States suspends gold standard: On April 19, 1933, closely following the bank holiday, March 6-13, for the second time in its history the United States was off the gold standard. Although Great Britain, followed by many other countries,² was off the gold standard in September 1931 and gold was sold in London above the old par of 85 shillings per fine ounce, there would have been no immediate or, at that time, anticipated profit to United States gold producers had they sold abroad before April 19. The following table shows that the exchange value in New York on London averaged monthly under the United States statutory price of gold per fine ounce, \$20.67+ until April.

London gold quotations, average by months, 1933, per fine ounce

	Average ¹		Average in pounds	Average monthly exchange, New York on London ²	Dollars per fine ounce
	s.	d.		Dollars per £	
January.....	122	5.90	£6.1246	3.3614	\$20.5872
February.....	120	8.58	6.0358	3.4221	20.6551
March.....	120	3.62	6.0151	3.4329	20.6492
April.....	120	7.70	6.0321	3.5793	21.5907
May.....	123	4.54	6.1689	3.9324	24.2536
June.....	122	3.48	6.1145	4.1355	25.2871
July.....	123	11.88	6.1935	4.6499	28.8271
August.....	125	8.79	6.2856	4.5027	28.3067
September.....	131	4.27	6.5678	4.6647	30.6363
October.....	131	6.58	6.5774	4.6833	30.7053
November.....	128	8.87	6.4370	5.1497	33.1486
December.....	126	2.62	6.3109	5.1159	32.2859
Average.....	124	10.40	6.2433	4.2179	26.3337

¹Source: Samuel Montagu & Co.²Source: U. S. Bureau of the Mint.

After April 19 there would have been profit in selling gold abroad, but President Roosevelt's Executive orders of April 5 forbade the hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates. This was followed by the Presidential Executive order of April 20, 1933, relating to foreign exchange and earmarking and export of gold coin, bullion, or currency, that forbade the export of gold bullion.

Premiums on newly mined gold in the United States in 1933: The newspapers on July 27 announced a decision of the Attorney General, effective August 9, that allowed the continuation of ex-

¹ From shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War to January 1, 1879, specie payment was suspended, and gold was at a premium.

² Countries remaining on the gold standard throughout 1933 were France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. Germany, with reserves of about 8 percent gold, remained nominally on the gold standard.

LXXXIV—264

porting of gold in ore and in concentrates and exporting of gold in unretorted amalgam bullion and in unrefined cyanide precipitates. This order permitted export to 75 percent of the United States gold-mine production but made it impracticable for the remaining 25 percent, a situation which would have soon resulted in the closing of many smelters (even then working only on part capacity).

Owing to the difficulties of quickly contacting reliable purchasers abroad, relatively very little of the above classified material was exported, although in the interim preparations had been made by some producers and were being made by other producers to ship abroad, when the President on August 29 issued an Executive order, coupled with an antihoarding clause, that the United States Government would act as agent for producers of newly mined gold to obtain the world price through the United States Mint and Federal Reserve banks; regulations were promulgated to pay the producer by Federal Reserve bank check (when sale was consummated) at the world price received by the Federal Reserve bank.

All sales were handled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This bank made a small quantity of sales internally to commercial companies for industrial purposes at world prices but sold the large amount abroad. The period covered by the internal sales was September 8 to October 27; the period covered by sales abroad was September 13 to November 1.

On October 25 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation began buying newly mined gold at arbitrarily fixed and periodically rising prices, the day-by-day price generally being above the world price; payment to the producer was in Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes payable in principal and interest on February 1, 1935.

On October 27 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized by Presidential order to extend Government purchase of gold by entering foreign markets and began to bid for gold in Paris and London markets, offering \$32.36 an ounce.

On January 16, 1934, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York began paying depositors by check the United States price of \$34.45 per ounce, less a small commission, coincident with the President's message of January 15 to Congress recommending that the upper limit of permissible revaluation of the dollar be 60 percent.

Payment for deposits was resumed on February 1 by the Bureau of the Mint, following passage of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 on January 30, 1934, and the President's proclamation of January 31 acting under the powers granted by title 3 of the act approved May 12, 1933 (Thomas amendment to the Farm Relief Act), fixing the weight of the gold dollar at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, nine-tenths fine. This is 59.05+ percent of the former weight of 25 $\frac{1}{10}$ grains, nine-tenths fine, as fixed by section 1 of the act of March 4, 1900. The value of gold per fine ounce immediately became \$35.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by O. L. Brownlee with reference to the Faddis strategic-minerals bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 164

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committees of the House of Representatives as follows:

Banking and Currency: A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, of Oklahoma.
Indian Affairs: COMPTON I. WHITE, of Idaho; MARTIN F. SMITH, of Washington; LANSDALE G. SASSER, of Maryland.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to permit me to submit a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein an article by George N. Peek.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a short editorial by Hugh Johnson.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EARMARKED GOLD

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have just heard the statement about gold being held by individuals in this country—that is, by citizens of foreign countries—when it is a violation of the law for an individual in this country to hold gold. I believe the gentleman from Minnesota is entirely wrong in his statement that foreign citizens hold gold in this country that is earmarked for their account.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The only information I have is from the Treasury itself, where the operations are very secret. I was told that there was gold earmarked to the account of foreign individuals.

Mr. PATMAN. For whom? Let us get our definitions straight. Does the gentleman mean to say that the Treasury, or an official of the Treasury, stated that this gold was held for foreign individuals, or for foreign governments, or for both? Whom did he say it was held for?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. For foreigners.

Mr. PATMAN. There is a difference there. Let us get down to specifications.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not want the gentleman to misunderstand me.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not want to misunderstand the gentleman.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. A foreign individual can take gold to the Bank of London, and the Bank of London can send it over here and keep it here, earmarked for the Bank of London or the British nation, and that man can get it back, whether he be an individual or a foreign government.

Mr. PARSONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. The man in England cannot get any gold from America because individuals cannot have gold earmarked for them in this country. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PARSONS. I think I heard most of the testimony before the committee, and while I have not made specific inquiry of the Treasury Department with reference to this proposition, my memory is there was some earmarked gold over here.

Mr. PATMAN. There is no question about that.

Mr. PARSONS. That is held in the Federal Reserve for the account of foreign governments.

Mr. PATMAN. There is no question about that.

Mr. PARSONS. But it is not held for any individual.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right.

Mr. PARSONS. And the gold that does come here goes through the Federal Reserve System and is turned over to the Treasury of the United States. A gold certificate is issued therefor to the Federal Reserve; but the gold will always remain in the Treasury except in settlement of international balances.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota, I think, has misunderstood whoever he talked to in the Treasury. No one is secretive about the gold being earmarked. Instead of it being a secret, they are putting it in the newspapers. If you will take the newspapers of the last few days, you will discover that the Treasury states how much gold is earmarked and for whom. For individuals? No. It is a violation of the law. It is held only for foreign governments or for foreign central banks. Just those two.

Now, several hundred million dollars of gold have been earmarked for those two purposes, foreign governments, or foreign central banks. No one objects to disclosing the information. As a matter of fact, a license had to be issued in order to permit the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to hold the gold in that way. It is all a matter of public record. I hope the gentleman does not suggest the Treasury is trying to hide this information, trying to keep it a secret, or keep anyone from knowing it. On the contrary, the information is published in the newspapers.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The statement of gold assets in the daily statement of the Treasury does not show that the gold the gentleman is referring to is earmarked.

Mr. PATMAN. There is no necessity to show that, because it is not a part of the stock. The statement the gentleman has in his hand is a statement of the gold that is carried as an asset.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right.

Mr. PATMAN. The reason it is carried as an asset is because the Gold Act says that the right, title, and interest in and to all the gold held by all the banks and all the people in the United States is in the United States Government. The Government owns that gold.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am familiar with the law.

Mr. PATMAN. That is the reason it is in that statement. The reason earmarked gold is not in that statement is because it does not become a part of the gold owned by the Treasury of the United States. Therefore there is a good reason for not showing it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FIFTY-NINE-CENT DOLLAR

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to mention one other thing about this 59-cent dollar. Why all this talk about our dollar being reduced to 59 cents in our domestic transactions? Let us take a dollar bill that was made before the revaluation. It is the same dollar bill we have today. There has been no change. Where do you get that 59 cents? When you go to a railroad station to buy a ticket, do you have to pay this dollar bill as 59 cents, then put in another 41 cents to make up the dollar? No. That is still worth \$1 to the railroad company for railroad freight rates or passenger transportation. It is still good for the payment of telephone or electric charges, or payment of water, gas, and all kinds of utility services. It still buys 100 cents' worth at the same rates that we had before revaluation.

Let us consider the debts that we owe, which is the greatest problem confronting the American people, and there are something like \$200,000,000,000 in debts. According to the theory of the gentlemen who argue that the dollar is worth only 59 cents in the United States, those debts would automatically be increased almost \$300,000,000,000. But that is not true. This so-called 59-cent dollar still pays \$1 of those debts just as it always has in the past. I want someone to

explain to me how it is that it can be said that this good dollar of ours has been reduced to only 59 cents here in America.

What about your interest? It will still pay a dollar's worth of interest. It will still pay 100 cents in taxes. Name me something in America that this so-called 59-cent dollar will not pay 100 cents on. If anybody in America today or anybody on the floor of this House can name me one thing that this dollar will not pay 100 cents on in the United States, I would like to know what it is.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio rose.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman claims he qualifies.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I should be pleased to answer. When the content of the dollar was devaluated, what happened to the debts owing to United States citizens by foreigners?

Mr. PATMAN. I am not talking about that. I said in America.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman said one thing, and that is one.

Mr. PATMAN. No. I said anything in America, and I specified what we deal with. A farmer does not deal with a foreign government. A farmer does not deal with citizens of Japan. A farmer does not deal with citizens of Mexico or Brazil. A farmer deals with people in the United States, and this dollar is worth 100 cents anywhere in the United States.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. When he buys foreign goods does he not deal with foreigners? He is paying 67 percent more for imports than he previously paid, is he not?

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is getting off on a different subject entirely. What I am talking about is the value of this dollar here in the United States, which some of the Members have been saying is worth only 59 cents. The gentleman will take it for 100 cents on the dollar and everybody else will take it for 100 cents on the dollar. Does the gentleman know of anybody in America who would refuse to take it for 100 cents on the dollar?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. All right; name one.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The private bond market is dead.

Mr. PATMAN. That is not any answer. Who is the bond market? Name me one person in America who refuses to take this for 100 cents on the dollar.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Can you write a value clause into a contract today, with the dollar of which the gentleman is talking?

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is dodging. You may consider all the debts and the taxes and the interest and you will discover that our dollar is paying them on the basis of 100 cents—not 59 cents—on the dollar. You take the greatest business in the United States, the insurance business, involving hundreds of millions and billions of dollars, and this dollar will pay for 100 cents of insurance.

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained when the vote was taken today on the Cochran amendment to the bill amending the National Housing Act, and I should like to have the RECORD show that had I been here I would have voted for the amendment.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority to have printed additional copies of the hearings held before said committee; to the Committee on Printing.

S. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 56, current session, entitled "Report of the Joint Committee of Congress Appointed to Investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority"; to the Committee on Printing.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution making a further additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution making a further additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Under a special order heretofore made, the House stands in recess until 2 o'clock.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House will stand in informal recess for a few minutes, subject to the call of the Chair.

The informal recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2:09 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 158, the House will now proceed to the Senate Chamber to attend the funeral services of the late Senator Lewis.

The Speaker will take his place at the door and the majority and minority leaders and the other Members will follow in order and proceed to the Senate Chamber.

Thereupon the Members of the House, preceded by the Speaker, the Sergeant at Arms, the majority and minority leaders, proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

Upon the conclusion of the funeral services in the Senate, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3:06 o'clock p. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 13, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10:30 a. m. on Thursday, April 13, 1939, for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 171.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings in room 219, House Office Building, at 10 a. m., on the bills and dates listed below:

Thursday, April 13, 1939:

H. R. 4220, load-line bill for seagoing vessels (BLAND).

On Wednesday, April 19, 1939, at 10 a. m., the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will resume hearings on the bill (H. R. 5130) to amend certain provisions of the Merchant Marine and Shipping Acts, to further the development of the American merchant marine, and for other purposes.

On Tuesday, April 25, 1939, at 10 a. m., the committee will hold public hearings on the following bills: H. R. 2383, H. R. 2543, H. R. 2558, to increase further the efficiency of the Coast Guard by authorizing the retirement, under certain conditions, of enlisted personnel thereof with 20 or more years of service.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Through Routes Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m. Tuesday, April 13, 1939. Business to be considered: Hearing on H. R. 3400, through-routes bill.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Thursday, April 13, 1939, at 10 a. m., in the committee rooms, Capitol, to begin hearings on the following bills and resolutions pertaining to neutrality: House Resolution 100, to prohibit the transfer, loan, or sale of arms or munitions (by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts); House Joint Resolution 3, to prohibit the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from any place in the United States (by Mr. LUDLOW); House Joint Resolution 7, to implement the Kellogg-Briand Pact for World Peace (by Mr. GUYER of Kansas); House Joint Resolution 16, to prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements or materials of war to any foreign country when the President finds a state of war to exist between or among two or more foreign states or between or among two or more opposing forces in the same foreign state (by Mr. KNUTSON); House Joint Resolution 42, providing for an embargo on scrap iron and pig iron under Public Resolution No. 27 of the Seventy-fifth Congress (by Mr. CRAWFORD); House Joint Resolution 44, to repeal the Neutrality Act (by Mr. FADDIS); House Joint Resolution 113, to prohibit the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from any place in the United States (by Mr. FISH); House Joint Resolution 226, to amend the Neutrality Act (by Mr. GEYER of California); House Joint Resolution 254, to keep the United States out of foreign wars, and to provide for the neutrality of the United States in the event of foreign wars (by Mr. FISH); House bill 79, to keep America out of war by repealing the so-called Neutrality Act of 1937 and by establishing and enforcing a policy of actual neutrality (by Mr. MAAS); House bill 163, to establish the neutrality of the United States (by Mr. LUDLOW); House bill 4232, to limit the traffic in war munitions to promote peace, and for other purposes (by Mr. VOORHIS of California); House bill 5223, Peace Act of 1939 (by Mr. HENNINGS); House bill 5432, to prohibit the export of arms, ammunition, and implements and materials of war to Japan, to prohibit the transportation of arms, ammunition, implements, and materials of war by vessels of the United States for the use of Japan, to restrict travel by American citizens on Japanese ships, and otherwise to prevent private persons and corporations subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from rendering aid or support to the Japanese invasion of China (by Mr. COFFEE of Washington); House bill 5575, Peace Act of 1939 (by Mr. HENNINGS).

Hearings will continue from Thursday, April 13, to April 26, beginning at 10 a. m. each day, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

621. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize the acquisition of additional lands for military purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

622. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 7, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey for deepening of the present channel at the northeasterly end of Charlotte Harbor and Peace River from Punta Gorda, Fla., to Cleveland, Fla., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 30, 1935; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

623. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 4, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of Red River, La., Ark., Okla., and Tex., with a view to flood protection at Colfax, La.,

and vicinity, requested by resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted March 18, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

624. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 4, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of Fond du Lac Harbor and vicinity, Lake Winnebago, Wis., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted February 8, 1938; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

625. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 6, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of deep-water channel from New Iberia to the Gulf of Mexico, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

626. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 4, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of channel leading from Broadway Road, near Cashville, Accomac County, Va., to deep water in Onancock River, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

627. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 6, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Catskill Creek, N. Y., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved June 20, 1938; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

628. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 7, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of Clearwater Harbor, Fla., including Big Pass and Little Pass, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted August 11, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

629. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 7, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of Mermentau River, La., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted June 19, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

630. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 7, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Folly Creek, Accomac County, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

631. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 6, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Assateague Channel, Accomac County, Va., with a view to its protection and preservation; also the protection of Chincoteague Island and property thereon from erosion and storms, and of Smaller Drain, Assateague Island, Va., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

632. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 4, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted February 12, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

633. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 4, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Macum Creek at

the mouth of the Chester River, Queen Anne County, Md., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved June 20, 1938; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

634. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 4, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Platte River in the vicinity of Schuyler, Nebr., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 250); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 5485. A bill permitting the War Department to transfer old horses and mules to the care of reputable humane organizations; without amendment (Rept. No. 403). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. CONNERY: Committee on War Claims. S. 1093. An act for the relief of Mike Chetkovich; without amendment (Rept. No. 402). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCK:

H. R. 5726. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by providing that the shipper shall not be liable for charges in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington:

H. R. 5727. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to extend the benefits of such act to boommen and raftmen employed in lumbering operations on navigable waters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DISNEY:

H. R. 5728. A bill to amend section 3448 of the Internal Revenue Code (formerly sec. 702 of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended) to permit the deduction of 2 percent of taxes collected under this title as reimbursement for the expenses of collecting and reporting tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland:

H. R. 5729. A bill to promote safety at sea by giving added protection to the traveling public and the crews of American merchant vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 5730. A bill to amend the United States Grain Standards Act, approved August 11, 1916, and acts amendatory thereto; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHANLEY:

H. R. 5731. A bill to exempt certain persons from the license requirements of title VI of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SUTPHIN:

H. R. 5732. A bill designating Good Friday in each year a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5733. A bill to provide honorable-discharge status for any war, campaign, or expedition veteran who was discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States because of minority or misrepresentation of age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 5734. A bill for the relief of World War sailors and marines who were discharged from the United States Navy or

United States Marine Corps because of minority or misrepresentation of age; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMASON:

H. R. 5735. A bill to authorize the acquisition of additional land for military purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 5736. A bill to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 5737 (by request). A bill to authorize an appropriation to meet such expenses as the President, in his discretion, may deem necessary to enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in completing the construction of a national highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato, Republic of Panama, for defense purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARREN:

H. R. 5738. A bill to increase further the efficiency of the Coast Guard by authorizing the retirement under certain conditions of enlisted personnel thereof with 20 or more years of service; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. Res. 162. Resolution to provide for an investigation of the fisheries of Alaska; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 163. Resolution to authorize the payment of expenses of investigation authorized by House Resolution 162; to the Committee on Accounts.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their senate concurrent resolution, dated March 27, 1939, with reference to establishing ownership over oil deposits occurring in tidal and submerged lands of the Nation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARENDS:

H. R. 5739. A bill for the relief of Christopher S. Long; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 5740 (by request). A bill granting an annuity to Emma June Wilbur; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEINKE:

H. R. 5741. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth French; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 5742. A bill for the relief of Leon Frederick Ruggles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H. R. 5743. A bill for the relief of Walter C. Holmes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHIFFLER:

H. R. 5744. A bill for the relief of Albert Polley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHANNON:

H. R. 5745. A bill granting a pension to Ella S. Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2465. By Mr. ANDERSON of California: Resolution passed by Monterey Chamber of Commerce, and signed by V. V. Adams, secretary, recommending the establishment of a coastal airway from Los Angeles to San Francisco over route

of Monterey and Santa Barbara airports; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2466. By Mr. BOLLES: Petition of sundry citizens of Antigo, Wis., favoring the Social Security Act exempting small nonprofit organizations from the provisions of the act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2467. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of certain citizens of Northville, N. Y., to prohibit shipment of scrap iron and all other metallic war materials, including arms, ammunition, and implements of war, from any place in the United States except to nations on the American continents engaged in war against a non-American state or states; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2468. By Mr. GROSS: Resolution No. 27, session of 1939, General Assembly of Pennsylvania, attested by Elwood J. Turner, speaker, and William Ward, Jr., chief clerk; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2469. By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of Virginia Bell White, of Glendale, Calif., urging the elimination of color and racial tests from the immigration and naturalization laws; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2470. By Mr. JOHNS: Petition of J. H. Bradley and 10 other employed administrative officials of the Modesto city schools, Modesto, Calif., heartily supporting the Federal-aid bill (S. 1305) and appreciating favorable support and action whenever the measure is before you for consideration; to the Committee on Education.

2471. By Mr. KEAN: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, being a concurrent resolution adopted by the house and senate, bearing upon Federal inheritance taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2472. By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY: Petition of Lithgow Osborne, commissioner, Conservation Department of the State of New York, Albany, urging inclusion of \$375,000 for gipsy moth control and \$778,000 for control of the Dutch elm disease in the agricultural appropriation bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2473. Also, petition of Grand Central Lodge, No. 1043, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, New York City, urging support of House bill 4862; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2474. Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Blue Island, Ill., urging support of House bill 4862; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2475. Also, petition of Lodge No. 1417, International Association of Machinists, Mount Vernon, Ill., urging support of House bill 4862; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2476. Also, petition of Mohawk Lodge, No. 972, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Albany, N. Y., urging support of House bill 4862; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2477. Also, petition of Lodge No. 52, International Association of Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa., urging support of House bill 4862; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2478. Also, petition of Tompkins Label Service, Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the McCormack bill (H. R. 6); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2479. Also, petition of Local No. 96, International Molders Union, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning Senate bill 281, an amendment to the Civil Service Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

2480. Also, petition of Sun River Lodge, No. 458, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Great Falls, Mont., urging support of House bill 4862; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2481. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the Equity Taxpayers' Association of Woodhaven, Inc., Woodhaven, N. Y., favoring Dies bill to exclude from public office any person who is communistic; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2482. Also, petition of R. C. Utess, vice president, American Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., urging support of Mrs. Norton's amendment to the Wage-Hour Act dealing with prison-made goods; to the Committee on Labor.

2483. Also, petition of the committee for the amendment of the Coal Act, Washington, D. C., favoring consideration of the Allen bill (H. R. 5119), to amend the National Bituminous Coal Act of 1937; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2484. Also, petition of the Harmonia Council, No. 99, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, Woodhaven, N. Y., concerning the Wagner-Rogers bill for refugee children; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2485. Also, petition of the Forest Park View Civic Association, Inc., Ridgewood, Queensboro, N. Y., concerning refugee children; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2486. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Mrs. S. S. Estey and 36 other Topeka, Kans., citizens, urging Congress and the President to take the lead immediately in a movement to bring about a world conference on economic conditions and disarmament, in which every nation be represented, to work out an equitable solution of conflicting national economic claims and bring about disarmament; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2487. Also, petition of A. S. Strain, president of Local No. 163, General Welfare Center, and the members of this organization in Topeka, Kans., urging Congress to consider at once and enact the general welfare bill (H. R. 11); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2488. Also, petition of Claude Brey and 18 other Jefferson County, Kans., citizens, urging Congress to give the people the opportunity to vote on whether or not we are to be plunged into another foreign war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2489. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the Federal Congress not to enact the several resolutions seeking to establish ownership over oil deposits occurring in tidal and submerged lands of the Nation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

2490. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the committee for amendment of the Coal Act, Washington, D. C., urging consideration of House bill 5119, to amend the National Bituminous Coal Act of 1937; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2491. Also, telegram from R. C. Utess, vice president, American Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., urging support of Mrs. Norton's amendment to the Wage-Hour Act regarding convict-made goods; to the Committee on Labor.

2492. By Mr. WHITE of Idaho: Petition of certain citizens of Nezperce, Idaho, protesting against the advertising of alcoholic beverages in the press, magazines, and by radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

The Reverend Dr. Benney Benson, pastor, Kent Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and chaplain, Kings County American Legion, offered the following prayer:

Father of all, the cross is still Thy way, although within the week debased, yet soon triumphantly exalted. The sword is still for murder. Thou shalt not kill. Preponderance of force and sword ever pit themselves against Christ and His cross. Which way, then, America? We pray for the loving heart and the moral armament, which alone may still save the world.

Believing in and converted to God in government, may our lawmakers here take Thee and no other as their sole guidance. God forbid they dare do otherwise than keep America at least from every evil trend toward collective hate and force leading to murder, because America must do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God. May every legislator's public attitude be identical with high personal morality.

In the name of Him who taught us to pray:

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our